

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 28 and 27 Fourteenth Street.

Mr. Gould will hang up his stockings in the hope that Santa Klaus will drop in a few railroads and telegraph lines.

"Swearing he would never consent," he got away with the nomination, and the convention and whatever was lying around loose.

SENATOR DAVIS is standing nobly by our bright-burning bituminous coal. To railroads he adds coal and bids defiance to seekers of Senate seats.

Two-cent postage goes through the House and the President is only waiting for the Senate to give him a chance to approve it. Perhaps we shall get it for a Christmas gift.

"Skecks," says Gath, "is a more honest man than Dorsey." Let us hope this is true, particularly if the new change is true that Dorsey borrowed money to play poker and repudiated the debt.

EX-GOVERNOR MATTHEWS did not come to Wheeling merely to tantalize the reporters—pleasant diversion as it is—but to walk over the course and gradually warm to the work. With good day and track there is promise of an exciting race. Tickets for the grand stand will come high, but we must have 'em.

The true inwardness of the ignoble organization of Red Men, as brought out by the trial at Clarksburg, makes very interesting reading. It does not appear that policies entered into the atrocious practices of these men, but their plan of operations, as our correspondent suggests, resembles the dark deeds of the infamous Ku-Klux Klan. Fortunately the offense for which the present trial is laid is against the United States statutes. The Government is prosecuting with vigor. After conviction and sentence there need be little fear of a pardon.

Dorsey's flourishing publication of the Garfield campaign letters will neither help him nor blacken the memory of the dead. First, because the motive of the publication is obvious second, because there is nothing in them to cast discredit on the late President or to cause any friend of his to blush for him. Garfield's letters were straightforward, many showing an interest in the progress of the campaign and the success of the party, which it would have been strange if he had not felt. Dorsey gave some bad advice which Garfield did not take. It is also to be remembered that the star route expense, which fastened fraud on Dorsey, came along later. Garfield's place in history is fixed; he will not be jostled out of it by Dorsey.

Mr. Wise's timely resolution, adopted by the special railroad committee, places the whole question of railroad improvement precisely where it ought to be. No step should be taken, no new privilege granted by the city until council shall have received the final report of the committee which it has been pleased to charge with this important duty. Since its appointment the scope of the investigation has been enlarged. The committee is to view the subject in all its bearings; examine routes between the river route, and report to Council its conclusions and such recommendations as it may be thought best to base upon them. Till this is done courtesy and policy forbid the Council to grant any railroad franchises. For it might happen that a privilege in no way connected with any pending general proposition would at the eleventh hour, prove an insuperable obstacle in the way of carrying out that plan for a union road which may be decided upon. The committee is making progress; Council will not have to wait long for its final report.

"A DEMOCRAT" who ought to have given his name—makes some strong points against Mr. Kennan as a candidate for the Senate. He says, in substance, that Mr. Kennan has not suddenly determined to be a candidate, and that it is not fair treatment of the people of the Third District to enter into a contract with them with no purpose to carry it out if he could do better for himself. He thinks it was not fair to seek election to the House to have something to fall back upon, nor would it be fair to tax-payers to put them to the expense of an election to choose his successor, and voters to the inconvenience of turning out in mid-winter. There is point in these criticisms, as in this general observation: "In Mr. Kennan's candidacy he is either running with the expectation and belief that he will be elected, or he is allowing himself to be used, as has been charged, for their own purposes, by the self-congratulating Ring Bosses of the Democratic party—Davis, Camden, Baker and others; and, by the way, this is a bad year for all Bosses and their friends."

SEVENTEENTH District Ohio Democrats will make their campaign on the civil service platform as constructed by Senator Brown, of Georgia. Chairman Estep held up the plank for the convention to see. The convention was and applauded. The chairman declared that when the Democrats get control of the National Government they will fill the principal places with their own, because they will accept responsibility with power. They will turn Republican "dead-beats" out of all the offices, because they should not be filled with Republican "dead-beats." Having cleared the upper decks for action under clause first, there isn't a Republican in office whose life is so pure and whose service so faithful that he would not be evicted under the "dead-beat" clause. The convention laughed heartily and applauded loudly, the concert was so clever. But this is not what the people mean when they demand a reformed civil service. We do not desire to say that the Chairman and the Convention were standing alone in their opposition to civil service reform. When it was proposed to take the bill up in the Senate, sixteen Senators voted against it—every one of them a Democrat—our own and only Senator Davis among the number.

WONT BE SMOKED OUT.

THE DUTY ON BITUMINOUS COAL.

Heavy U. S. Plate Talk Before the Senate Committee Yesterday on Tariffs on Coal—An Array of Statistics—The Whirling and Parkersburg Postoffice—Capital News.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Senators Camden and Davis, of West Virginia, Groome and Gorman, of Maryland, and Mr. Mayer, President of the Consolidated Coal Company, of Maryland, appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day to oppose the proposed reduction of duty on bituminous and slack coal. Mr. Davis made an elaborate statement to the committee, embracing the following points: The duty on bituminous coal is now 75 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, and the fine on slack coal 40 cents. It is proposed by the Tariff Commission's report to reduce the duty on the former to 50 cents and on the latter to 30 cents. The duty on coal, Mr. Davis said, is as old as the Government.

FORMER DUTIES.

In 1789 the duty was 50 cents per ton, in 1790, 84 cents; in 1792, \$1.25; in 1812, \$2.80; in 1816, \$1.40; in 1821, \$1.68; in 1823, \$1.40; in 1825, \$1.75; in 1827, \$1.00; in 1831, \$1.10; in 1835, \$1.25; in 1837, 75 cents, the same as at present, making an average duty of about \$1.25. The census of 1880 shows that the number of persons in the United States directly engaged in the bituminous coal trade is 96,476, distributed by States as follows: Pennsylvania, 33,000; Indiana, 4,000; West Virginia, 4,500; Illinois, 12,000; Kentucky, 3,000; Iowa, 7,574; Ohio, 10,000; Maryland, 9,000. The capital invested in the trade, Mr. Davis said, is \$3,618,404, of which \$5,750,074 is invested in West Virginia and \$1,165,557 in Maryland. In 1882 there was imported 8,001,234 tons of bituminous coal valued at \$2,189,280, from which the revenue obtained was \$767,791.

TIDE WATER ADVANTAGES.

The coal in the ground is worth from 10 cents to 25 cents per ton. After paying for labor and transportation the proposed reduction of 25 cents per ton is more than the average profit to the shipper or owner. American bituminous coal is transported on an average of 250 miles to tide water, while the English coals are within forty miles of tide water. The Nova Scotia coal is within a few miles of tide water. Another point made by Mr. Davis was that labor here is higher than it is in England or British America. The proposed reduction is 33 per cent, which is greater than on other articles, while the duty is now paid on a few hundred tons of coal. Mr. Davis said that West Virginia was more interested in the duty on coal than on any other articles on the tariff list. Mr. Davis said that his familiarity with the subject was allowed full sway before the committee and was not interrupted in his progress by either of the gentlemen who accompanied him.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

The House Agrees to Two Cent Postage on General Capital News.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20.—The Senate sent the Indian and Diplomatic appropriation bills back to the House, and they are now ready for conference committee on the unimportant differences. To-morrow Mr. Hisscock expects to pass his army bill, and on Friday there will be a general stampede for home, whether the Senate agrees to the recess or not.

EX-Senator Conkling drew the largest home of the session to-day in the Supreme Court where he argued the San Mateo tax case. The doorknobs finally had to close the doors to prevent the crowd surging inside the hall. Among the audience were many Senators and members of the House. Hisscock two hours ago, during the closing attention of the court throughout, in one of the finest arguments he ever delivered in the court room.

The House passed the postal bill finally to-day without a division on the two-cent postage, with the fact that several dropped out and the Robeson amendment requiring the Pacific railroad to do postal service for one-half of the pay of the other roads. They would have agreed to Hewitt's amendment to increase the Thurman sinking fund to an amount sufficient to pay off the Government debt of the roads, but it was ruled out on a point of order. The President will not move back into the White House until next day.

So many of the Senators have their families here that there is some doubt as to their agreeing to the recess resolution of the House. In case they do not the House will meet and adjourn for three days at a time that will be inconvenient.

The bill to extend whisky bonds cannot possibly pass either House this week, and it is very doubtful if they can work it through at all, although there is a powerful pressure behind it.

WHEELING AND PARKERSBURG.

The Successors to the Postmastership at Both Cities.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Mr. David Bell, accompanied by Col. Ben Wilson, called at the White House to-day and was introduced to the President. Mr. Bell left for home to-night full of hope and believing that the chances for succeeding Postmaster Sterling are much improved. It was stated at the Postoffice Department to-day that nothing would be done in the matter of appointments of the successors for Postmasters Sterling and Scott at Wheeling and Parkersburg until after the New Year.

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The Senate Appropriation Committee this morning decided to recommend the adoption of the House resolution providing for a recess from December 22d to January 2d.

Mr. Dickson was placed upon the stand by the defense in the Dickson case to-day. He detailed the scenes in the jury room and at Driver's. His story is conflicting strongly with Brewster's testimony.

Mr. Melville appeared before the Jeanette Board and identified the De Long report to the Secretary of the Navy, furnished by the bodies giving a detailed account of the cruise.

The Mississippi River Committee continued the examination of Maj. Richardson. The testimony was confined to levees, and did not differ materially from that given yesterday.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day fixed the rate on metallic coins at 12 cents per gross, and reduced the duty on pen nibs from forty to thirty per cent, ad valorem.

A postoffice has been established at Brightsburg, Kanawha county, West Va., and Frank Barrett has been appointed postmaster.

The sub-committee on Elections, this morning, decided to report in favor of admitting Cairns as Delegate from Utah.

The Ways and Means Committee will adjourn to-day.

BUCKING THE TIGER.

Rumor that a Supreme Judge in Washington Has Lost Heavily.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—A sensational rumor has been flying about the lobby of Washington during the last two days. The rumor was to the effect that a certain member of the Supreme Court of the United States had lost a large sum at faro in a public place at a common green table among common gamblers. The story was that he had entered and taken a seat at the green table incognito, had won, then lost, then won again, then lost time and again, until the sun had set and the thousands. When he had staked all his ready cash he gave his distinguished name to the banker, and his personal check was honored. He lost the proceeds, and checked again and again, until the proprietors of the place refused longer to take his obligations and chased him to leave the place. Such was the tale. There were many who believed it, and there are many about town who believe it still. It is well known that the Supreme Court is a body of men of high official standing who play some of the most vicious games of chance, and the most of whom, however, confine themselves to private parties. The gaming instinct is not confined to the humble arena, where, and in Washington many a high official's salary goes to support the flash men in and out of Congress.

There is a newly elected Congressman from Missouri who is known to have lost \$3,000 in a game of "friendly" poker in a single night. This knowledge gave color to the story of the Justice's luck.

A correspondent has made inquiries about the story, but while not prepared to prove the truth in a court of justice, is not able to substantiate the truth of the denial. On the block familiarly known as "Blum Room" are a number of gaming houses. While the windows of these gaming houses are always dark and close.

THE GAMES GO ON NIGHT AND DAY.

There is no trouble in finding a place to lose your money. The "slip-slip" of the cards from the deal-box goes on unceasingly, and the rattle of the dice and whirr of the roulette-wheel can almost be heard from the sidewalk by the accustomed ear. Up into one of these places, where it was asserted, the Supreme Court Justice went, the correspondent penetrated in search of some one to put the matter to rest. In the court he disclosed the keen eye of the dealer on the alert for visitors. The room within contained the usual paraphernalia of faro, roulette, and rouge-et-noir. It was brilliantly lighted, and thronged with Government officials and professional sports. A cluster of under secretaries of foreign Legations, who are inveterate gamblers, and a brace of Southern Congressmen sat at one table flanked by professionals and Government agents. No member of the Supreme Court, however, was to be seen. A cluster of high state without being known. "We are not giving away our patrons," said a well known dealer of faro who had just given place to his relief when taken down by Mr. "Gridiron" for a quiet game, and it is none of our business who they are. No, I wouldn't have known a member of the Supreme Court if I had seen him. As to playing away a few thousand here and there, for all I know, at every place on the row, every week during the session.

"High officials."

ONCE IN A WHILE A SENATOR, and nearly every night members come here, though they don't usually play big money.

One of the proprietors came forward and interrupted us. "Here's a wants to know whether it is true Judge—lost a heavy stake here," said the dealer.

"Did he? We don't know. That's all. We don't know who loses money here, and wouldn't say so if we did. See!"

It was quite easy to understand this.

REVIVING AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Members of Congress Pushing the Proposed Legislation.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—The gentlemen in Congress who are working to secure the adoption of some measure for the revival of American shipping are losing no time in bringing the matter forward for the consideration of the two Houses. The bill reported by the select committee on the revival of American shipping to the House on Saturday was referred to the committee on commerce, and that committee is expected to report to the House on Monday. The bill is a measure to provide for the return to this country from foreign ports of sick or disabled American seamen, under regulations to be prescribed hereafter by the Secretary of the Treasury. It is a measure to provide for the relief of sailors in the class of vessels to be relieved from the payment of tonnage taxes and consular fees, those engaged in the trade with Mexico. The committee on commerce have agreed to give guidelines who favor free ships and free material for the building of American ships full opportunity to present their views in the House. Mr. Cox, of New York, one of the members of the joint select committee which reported the bill, said that he thought it should find favor, as it would remove a number of our business men and burdens which have heretofore borne heavily upon American ship-owners, at the same time that it proposed no subsidies or other features to which objection might be made. He thinks the measure will be readily disposed of this session.

The Orbit of the Great Comet.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—Professor Frisby, of the Naval Observatory, has just completed a calculation of the orbit of the great comet of 1882 from observations made in September 19, October 8 and November 24, and finds the orbit to be a very elongated ellipse, having a period of about 703, and probably identical with a very large comet seen 371 B. C. and 383 A. D., just about the time of the death of Constantine. Its perihelion distance is only about 700,000 miles from the center of the sun, and it extends outwards at aphelion to about 90 times the sun's distance from the earth. It is said to be the same as the comet of 1811, which is believed to be very near the truth, although on account of the extreme length of the orbit, the time may be somewhat uncertain. Time of perihelion passage, September 17, 2258. Greenwich mean time longitude of node, 349° 70'; distance from perihelion to node, 89° 31' 12.70"; inclination to ecliptic 141° 59' 18"; angle of eccentricity, 89° 7' 42.70"; logarithm of half major axis, 1.631336; logarithm of perihelion distance, 7.504779; time of revolution, 738,589 years, so that it is not likely to be seen after it passes from sight by any one now living.

A Drawn Knife Fight.

Pittsburgh, December 20.—A prize fight between a Swede named John Gilson, and a German named Reisenhausen, for a purse of \$250 took place twenty-five miles from here this morning. Ten rounds were fought when the fight was declared a draw, both men being so weak they could hardly stand. About fifty persons witnessed the pull.

Shoemakers' Strike.

CINCINNATI, December 20.—Forty operatives in the Cincinnati shoe manufactory struck this afternoon on a misunderstanding as to the construction of the bill of exchange for the shoe industry.

To-night they agreed to return to work till January 1, reserving in the meantime the matter of striking on the 1st.

THE RED MEN'S TRIAL.

THE KU-KLUX OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The Signs and Counterparts of the Order Given Away—A Mosaic Scene Observed Among the Members—A Drunken Witness Jailed—The Details of the Trial.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. VA., December 19.—The Red men mail robbers trial is still under way. The interest has increased rather than abated. The defendant Price, has examined up to this time, about twenty-five of his one hundred witnesses. One of the witnesses gave the Red men's signs and grips away. He said he went into the thing with good intention, and finding it a bad thing, he got them; and the first chance he got "blowed" on the boys. The first sign is to place the forefinger of the right hand on the top of the nose, lengthwise. It is answered by the other hand to the top of the nose, lengthwise. If it is dark, and one brother desires to challenge another, the challenging party says, in a distinct voice, "O. K." If the one challenged is a member, he responds "Like." The grip is given by taking a firm hold of the entire hand, and letting the thumb of each hand rest between the knuckles of the little finger and the one next to it. The obligation is a pledge to the other to do as he said each other; to keep each other's secrets.

The story was given out that the defendant Price, now under trial, is a member of the Red Men.

Red Men call themselves "Regents" or "High Priests" and take the law in their own hands. They have whipped scores of citizens with cowhides; have driven men out of their neighborhoods; have frightened inoffensive citizens to flight; have killed, have pillaged and robbed, and it was stated by one of the witnesses that one man was shot by them.

Price, was present one night with a band of masked men, of which he was a member, on a broken horse, took a man out of his bed; two men drew him across a tree, one holding each hand, while three cowhides on his naked back. This man was frightened because it was said that he was whipped to death.

Eleven witnesses to-day swore that they would not believe Maria Hawes, one of the Government's witnesses, on oath. Witness Lafayette Keller was sent to jail last night for refusing to answer the questions under the influence of the cat.

He came into court to-day and stated that he had been approached by some parties who told him that he had better correct his testimony. He had said that no member of the Supreme Court, however, was to be seen. A cluster of high state without being known.

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LEPROSY IN NEW ENGLAND.

A Sufferer from the Loathsome Disease Isolated by State Authorities.

SALEM, MASS., December 20.—Much interest is felt by the members of the State Board of Health in the case of leprosy which is now under treatment at the Salem almshouse. The victim, Charles Derby, is a native of Salem, 55 years old and a man of bright parts and a liberal education. He is left some 25 or 30 years ago, and has passed much of the intervening time at the Sandwich Islands, where he was at one time in high favor at the Court of Queen Emma, and distinguished himself by researches in many of the island's history. He was a manager of a large theatre at Honolulu, and from what is known of his life during the last 20 years, it is supposed that his habits have been wild and irregular.

PRONOUNCED A LEPER.

While in Honolulu his disease made its first appearance, and he was pronounced a leper by Dr. McGuire, of that city. Dr. Walcott and Allen, of the State Board, examined him carefully yesterday and are decided in the opinion that this is really his disease, though he himself will not admit it, but maintains that he is suffering from secondary syphilis. The Salem authorities, however, will take the word of the Board of Health and care for him in a temporary building to be erected for the purpose.

The unfortunate man exhibited well-defined symptoms of the Sanious Island type of leprosy, which is a combination of the anesthetic and tuberculous forms of the disease. He has lost the sight of one eye, and will soon lose the other. His skin, which in youth was remarkably smooth and fair.

COVERED WITH TUBERCLES

From half an inch to an inch in thickness, especially numerous upon the face. One foot is disabled, and the patient is nearly helpless. He is of course incurable, but may live some years longer.

Since this case became known another has been brought to the notice of the public. In the neighboring town of Beverly, a sufferer from the disease appears to be under the same care of Dr. Haddock for a year past. Recently the sole of one of the patient's feet peeled off entirely. His finger and toe nails dropped out and patches of white came off. The disease is said to be of any known medical treatment and baffles the physicians.

REVOLVING MURDER.

A Man Kills his Brother-in-law in the Revolving Door of his Home.

Mr. GILKED, December 20.—Last evening at about 8:30 o'clock Dan Sheehan was shot and killed in his own house, in Congress township this county, by his brother-in-law, Valentine Wagner, under the most aggravating circumstances. Sheehan was at home enjoying the quiet of his family when Wagner called at his house, knocked at the door, which was at the time locked; some one unlocked the door, Wagner entered, and he called his sister, Mrs. Sheehan, who was getting along with her "damned Irishman." She said very well. Wagner then said he had come to shoot him; thereupon some words were exchanged between them, when Wagner drew a 32-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver, and fired at Sheehan. The ball entered on the left side of the breast bone, below the heart, struck a rib, and lodged against the spine. Sheehan stepped back from the murderer three or four steps when sheehan struck a second time. The second shot struck the head of Sheehan, and he fell, causing a bad flesh wound. Sheehan fell to the floor and expired in about twenty minutes. Coroner Williams was notified and repaired immediately to the scene of the murder and held an inquest over the body of Sheehan, and returned a verdict charging Wagner with murder in the first degree.

Wagner returned to his home, told his family that he had killed Dan Sheehan, and he expected to be arrested by the sheriff by noon next day. To-day he was arrested by Deputy Sheriffs Barton and Irwin repaired to Wagner's residence, and arrested him and lodged him in jail at Mt. Greedy. An affidavit was filed by Coroner Williams, and a warrant issued for the arrest of Wagner, and the preliminary trial of Wagner for the murder of his brother-in-law, Dan Sheehan, is about to commence. The excitement in the neighborhood where the murder was committed is high, and the feeling against Wagner very bitter. Mr. Gilked, who is the theme of every tongue, and people gather in knots on the streets, eager to hear every detail of the revolting deed.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Sullivan-Elliott Match or Freight Car Building—A Defendant.

CHICAGO, December 20.—Superintendent of Police Doyle having notified the pugilists that there is a law in Illinois preventing sparring or boxing exhibitions, and that it will be enforced, the Sullivan-Elliott boxing match has been declared off. The Pullman Palace Car Company is making extensive preparations to begin building freight cars, and have orders for four hundred cars ready.

A Jefferson, Ohio, special says: This community is excited over the defection of J. Fuller and H. J. St. John, cashier and assistant cashier of the Second National Bank. Pending the investigation, Fuller has been suspended from his position, and St. John, upon learning that the funds were discovered, had a stroke of paralysis. The depositors are not likely to be troubled, the stockholders being liable for \$200,000, which is far more than the average deposits.

CHICAGO, December 20.—At an early hour this morning the sidewalks were covered with ice, caused by the cold rain falling during the night and the entire city was covered with ice. The rain continued to fall and increased to a heavy rain at midnight. Reports received from different points throughout the West and Northwest indicate the same kind of weather. The rain seems to be general, and telegraph communication has been seriously interrupted throughout the above named districts by the rain and sleet.

KANSAS CITY, December 20.—The wealthy twenty-four hours has been comparatively warm with drizzling rains. In Western Missouri and throughout Kansas state that the winter wheat has sustained no injury by freezing.

IRON MANUFACTURERS MEETING.

PITTSBURGH, December 20.—The meeting of the iron manufacturers to-day was the largest since the strike, representatives being present from all the principal western cities. Reports from all sections as to the condition of trade show that while prices are low, the volume of trade is fairly good and prospects for next season are exceedingly bright. It was decided that the export rate of 2 cents should not be changed, but that the selling rate be 2 cents. While this may equalize a reduction it is in reality an equalization, as many members have been paid an admission fee of 25 cents for no more. The action will have no effect on the nail market or wages.

CONVICTS TO BE LEFT IN THE LANE; THREE DAYS OF HUMANITY MANAGED BY N. J. WRIGHT, Erie, Pa.

PANHANDLE TEACHERS.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE INSTITUTE.

Dr. Miller and Prof. Patterson Present—Interesting Short Talks on Natural Science, Qualifications and Mistakes of Teachers and Physical Geography, etc.

The Peabody Teachers' Institute, for the benefit of all the teachers of the Panhandle, and especially for those of the Wheeling schools, with whom attendance is compulsory, was opened under very favorable auspices yesterday in the handsome and commodious room of the Centre Grammar School. The bad weather was a serious drawback, but did not prevent a general attendance of teachers and the presence also of a respectable number of other people. Several members of the Board of Education lent the encouragement of their presence, and a number of parents and friends of the school children were interested listeners during the day. State Superintendent Butler acted as master of ceremonies, and City Superintendent Birch lent his assistance in comfortably seating the audience, which filled the room.

THE INSTRUCTORS.

Rev. Dr. A. B. Miller, President of the Waynesburg College, and Professor John P. Patterson, of the Chickering Institute, Cincinnati, were the instructors yesterday. Professor Patterson makes a specialty of scientific experiments as illustrations of his talks in physical geography, while Dr. Miller takes on a variety of subjects connected with the theory and practice of teaching.

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The morning session was opened by Dr. Miller, after Superintendent Butler had read the opening prayer. Professor Patterson made a specialty of scientific experiments as illustrations of his talks in physical geography, while Dr. Miller takes on a variety of subjects connected with the theory and practice of teaching.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon, after song by the class, Prof. Patterson opened on the subject of making oxygen for scientific experiments, illustrating each step by performing the work described. A valuable feature of his talk was his explanation of the chemical process by which oxygen is made, and he showed so plainly how each article needed might be readily manufactured out of materials readily accessible at all times, that his right boy could have gone from the school room and followed his instructions successfully. For instance, he made what he called his "one-cent lamp" for heating the preparation from which the oxygen was made. This was made by taking a four ounce bottle with a wide mouth, fitting a cork in the mouth, and a hole through the cork and fitting a wire through the hole. The bottle was partially filled with alcohol and the lamp was ready for lighting. Another lamp was shown, better adapted for heating purposes, made of an ordinary tin cup, with a tin cover, fitted with four upright tin tubes. The Russian lamp, popular with scientific experiments, was also shown, but not used, as the Professor wished to show that his improvised lamp was practical. His cleanser an ordinary fruit jar with two tubes fitting through the cork, one of which received the rubber tube from the retort and the other that carried the heating gas to the burner. His talk was very interesting, and the audience was absorbed in it.

QUALIFICATIONS OF A TEACHER.

Dr. Miller followed with a talk on "The Character of the Successful Teacher." He considered the requisites for successful work in the school room, so far as the teacher's disposition is concerned, a natural brightness, average mental endowment, ability to govern, a desire to improve a love for the work, and a willingness to sacrifice one's self for others. He dwelt upon each, occasionally illustrating with an anecdote.